

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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There is no doubt that spies from this region give Buckner regular information of all he needs to know, as far as facts can be ascertained. There is one consolation—the facts can't give them much comfort. They may set him to burning and destroying bridges for his personal safety, of which he will take good heed. After all he can't depend on his spies. They are so addicted to lying that they couldn't tell the truth, if it would suit better than falsehood. Besides, they know that Buckner wouldn't like the truth if he knew it. He has practiced simulation and mendacity so long that he would feel gratified to cheat himself, or to be cheated. With Buckner, the chief end of man is dissimulation. He started for Louisville—why doesn't he come? Rousseau, of whom the Secesh are so fond, would be glad to see Buckner and shake hands with him. A host of Federal troops are waiting anxiously expecting him. If he doesn't pay them a visit, they will be compelled to visit him.

He came to this State with large promises of protection, and now he is destroying the property of Kentucky to protect his own carcass. His spies have scared him. He doesn't know half the truth, or he wouldn't stay a day longer in Kentucky. Destroying bridges will not save him. His spies come back here and report that Polk, Zollicoffer, &c., will join him, and then they will make a rush at Louisville; but why did they destroy the bridge at Bowlinggreen? These worthies do not think now of coming here. They are chiefly exercised to know how they are to stay where they are.

Upon the whole, these spies can't help Buckner much. What it is important for him to know they can't find out, and he had better not trust them. Perhaps they are spies on him half the time. He has sold himself, and his spies would sell him on the same terms.

The statesmen of Europe are speculating about the revolution in this country. The general opinion of the ruling powers is, that the Great Republic is proving itself to be what they always thought it was, a humbug; that our people are no more capable of self government than the people of Europe; that we shall need a master, or, perhaps, several masters; and will, in due time, find what we need. They are of opinion that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized; that it will be able to sustain itself. They don't conceal what is obvious from the nature of the case—that Europe will feel relieved when the great overshadowing power on this Continent is divided and broken. It was growing to be an object of grave apprehensions. A bubble, they believed it was, but an alarming one, and it was not certain quite that it was a bubble. A very formidable and terrible power it was to Europe, if it were not a bubble.

Well, things look bad enough at a distance. We are going through the fire that every people in Europe has gone through. It remains to be seen if we shall work out anything better than they have. Our chances are still better than theirs were, and the American people have some sense left yet, we hope; but thousands have a bad way of showing it just now. Demagogues have got the start of the people, and it is yet to be seen which shall go under—the demagogues or the people.

There is not a statesman in the world who will not say that a division of this Union is a calamity to both sections; a remedy for no evils; the opening of the very floodgates of misery to generations hereafter. The people North and South know it, if they are not fools. Why, then, will they allow it?

They can prevent it, and sacrifice nothing but a few ambitious demagogues, who have got all this up, and whose safety is the destruction of their country.

The Richmond editors occupy themselves with what ought to be done by their armies; in giving instructions, indeed, on the policy required. They will feel, after awhile, some surprise that their views are not carried out. Jeff. Davis & Co. would like to follow the programme if they knew how to do it. The heroes of the quill overlook the small obstacles that puzzle Davis & Co. Why do the Confederate armies lie before Washington and do nothing? Why don't they push on and take the place? Why don't they winter their troops in Philadelphia or New York, or, at least, in Ohio or Kentucky? They are lying still, eating up the South and accomplishing nothing, whilst the Federal troops are gathering all round them, and are very likely to spend the winter in all the important Southern cities. The Richmond editors ought not to allow this. They should come out with legions of hardy troops, and scare the Yankees clear off to the North pole.

Judge Wheat and Mr. Wynnun will speak at Middletown, Jefferson county, on Monday afternoon.

A passenger from Norfolk, Va., who arrived at Baltimore Sunday last, gives some particulars in reference to the state of affairs in Norfolk. Martial law, he says, prevails there; but the Union sentiment is so strong there that there is less intolerance towards the friends of the Union than elsewhere.

Coffee had suddenly advanced from 50 cents to 62½ cents per pound. Bacon was selling for 28 cents per pound, butter for 50 cents, potatoes 45 cents per peck, and eggs 22 cents per dozen. The rise in these and other common products was said by the dealers to arise from the fact that the Southern Confederacy had just bought up immense quantities for the use of her soldiers, and produced a temporary scarcity in the market. But the truth is, it has been suddenly discovered that an actual and serious scarcity exists, and that the effects of the National blockade have been much more effectual than has been supposed, and apprehensions are experienced by many industrial and intelligent citizens that unless success soon crowns the rebel arms, Virginia must rebel against the occupation of her territory by Southern troops, and the late rupture between the rebel leaders is not calculated to tranquilize this feeling. The poorer classes in Norfolk and other important places in the vicinity are already growing clamorous, and demand that their wants be respected and attended to by those who have given them assurance that the idea of starving them into loyal submission is but a joke.

The Madison Courier understands that Dr. Wm. A. Bowles, of Orange county, Ind., who obtained an infamous notoriety by attempting to destroy the reputation of his own regiment in the Mexican war, is now busily engaged in endeavoring to dissuade young men from volunteering in the service of their country. Several who had already volunteered in his neighborhood were induced to leave the ranks through his representations. Language is not strong enough to denounce such conduct on the part of a citizen of a loyal State, and he deserves as much to be restrained of his liberty as any other traitor.

The Disunionists South say the object of this war is to abolish slavery; the Disunionists North say that the rebellion can't be put down until slavery is abolished. Thus the two classes of traitors play into each other's hands. If one class is refused the privilege of the mails, why should not the other be refused? Oakes and the other indorses the lie; the indorser is rather the worse of the two.

A gentleman from Bowlinggreen saw a train come in from Dixie, on the top of which lay a huge, dirty, ragged, drunken recruit. He raised up, looked around, and belched out: "What's a Yankee—want to make breakfast on him?" Some Southern Rights men, who were present, turned away in disgust from the ruffian mass of meat, guts and grease.

A DEARBY REGION.—The Montreal Pilot has advice from the Red River settlement, on the Hudson Bay coast, to August 10, from which we learn that as long ago as the 10th of August the ice had already set in, and as far as the eye could reach the coast was covered with it. Hudson's Bay runs up from latitude 51 to 64 degrees, and is free from ice but a few months in the year.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A letter from New Creek, Va., dated October 14th, states that six slaves from near Romney entered the camp at that place that day. They were pursued within six miles of New Creek by rebel cavalry. On learning this news eighty of the Government forces—cavalry—started in pursuit, but the rebels retreated to Romney.

We are glad to hear that the regiments about here are all likely to be filled. Colonels Bayles, Pope, Boone, Jacobs and Harlan will be able to report their regiments in order in a few weeks. Now is the time to enlist. Make the war short and glorious. All that's wanted are numbers, promptness and energy, and there will be very little fighting.

Read the speech of Andy Johnson at Columbus, Ohio. It gives a few instances of Secession enormities in East Tennessee. If any one desires further information on the same subject and to the same effect, he can find it at Camp Dick Robinson, where a large number of the victims of these atrocities are assembled.

A public meeting in Virginia invited J. C. Breckinridge to Dixie, where he will be properly appreciated and cherished. He is properly appreciated in Kentucky. No State knows him so well. She will part with him with his camp, and without regret. He is played out here.

Gold has been discovered at Belvidere, Vt., and a man has worked what is known as the South Branch since last spring, and is supposed to have succeeded well. The gold found is known as grain gold, worth some \$20 per ounce.

HEAVY ARMY CONTRACT.—The Nashua Manufacturing Company have contracted with the Government to furnish 300,000 cotton flannel drawers. This will furnish good employment for large numbers. They are all to be sewed by hand.

## News from the South.

From a copy of the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst., we obtain the following extracts:

A VICTORY IN THE WEST.  
Additional intelligence received at the War Department gives full confirmation of the victory gained by General Jackson, on the Greenbrier river. The following is the official dispatch of General Jackson himself, addressed to the Secretary of War:

GREENBRIER RIVER, Oct. 3, 1861.  
The enemy attacked us at eight o'clock this morning in considerable force, estimated at five thousand, and with six pieces of artillery, of longer range than any we have. After a hot fire of four and a half hours, and heavy attempts to charge our lines, he was repulsed, evidently with considerable loss. We had no cavalry to pursue him on his retreat. The loss on our side has been considerable. A fuller report will be given through the regular channels. For several days my correspondence with Gen. Loring has been interrupted. The enemy's force was much superior to ours, but we had the advantage of position.

H. A. JACKSON,  
Brigadier General Commanding.  
Further private accounts of the battle obtained last night, state that the fight was principally between the artillery, our artillerymen shooting well and fighting gallantly. We had only five or six killed and eight wounded. The loss of picket guard, who were stationed between our camp and that of the enemy, was not precisely known. The loss of the enemy was estimated at a hundred killed. The most remarkable circumstance of the action is that of the part taken by our pickets, about two hundred of whom are said to have held the enemy in check for an hour and a half. The locality of the battle was on the pike leading from Beverly to Staunton. On their retreat the enemy had fallen back about six or seven miles, to the neighborhood of what was known as Stabin's cabin. It was not known under whose command the enemy were. Among the killed was Surgeon Graves, of Captain Rice's artillery company. Captain Rice was badly wounded, having had one of his feet shot off by a cannon ball.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.  
NASHVILLE, Oct. 4, 1861.  
A gentleman who arrived this evening from Eastern Kentucky, says that the Federals, 4,000 strong, advanced from Camp Dick Robinson to Big Hill, sixty miles nearer the Tennessee line, with the view of fortifying themselves so as to prevent Zollicoffer's march into Kentucky.

Our troops have not advanced beyond Green river.  
The Federals are fortifying Elizabeth town, where they are encamped, 8,000 strong, with eight cannon, but necessities only enough to last them a few days.  
The Kentuckians are redeeming Kentucky, and predict that their winter quarters will be at St. Louis, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.  
MEMPHIS, Oct. 4, 1861.  
Colonel Hardee is at Columbus with his command.

General Jeff. Thompson's force is now at New Madrid, bound to St. Louis for the purpose of joining General Price and General McCulloch.

General Clarke is moving hence in the same direction, with twenty cannon.  
Gen. Fremont's safety is endangered, and eight thousand of his troops have moved Paducah-ward from Columbus.

SUPPLIES GIVING OUT.  
In the rapid exhaustion of all sorts of supplies in the South, we must look for an alternative of relief either in the raising of the blockade, or in the prompt and enterprising use of Southern capital in the production and manufacture of various articles of prime necessity. We have plenty of corn and flour, rice and tobacco, and cotton; but very little of anything else. As winter approaches, many of our supplies are being fast exhausted. Our markets are nearly bare of candles, cotton, starch, soap, oil, bacon, refined sugar, salt, iron, shoes, clothing, and other necessary supplies.

The demand for bacon, an article of prime necessity, is largely in excess of the supply, with exceedingly small stocks in the hands of dealers.

The bad surgery in the rebel army has called forth an order to have them examined by a competent board, before they receive an appointment. This has excited the indignation of the surgeons, who threatened to secede from the army, unless this implied suspicion of their ability is retracted.

CORRUPT QUARTERMASTERS.  
A correspondent writing from Winchester, Tennessee, says that he has sent eighteen packages of vegetables and other comforts to the First regiment of Tennessee volunteers in Virginia, and they have not been received. He says "the papers from with similar complaints, and also of delinquent wines, cordials, brandies, &c., shipped to sick soldiers, being consumed by dissipated surgeons, assistants, and their hangers on." He thinks the new government is already as corrupt as the old one.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 10.]

QUARREL BETWEEN FLOYD AND THE OFFICERS OF THE WISE LEGION.  
It appears that the officers of the Wise Legion have disapproved of Floyd's conduct, and published their opinions in the Richmond Enquirer, at which Floyd is greatly grieved, and sends a letter to the Enquirer, of which the following is an extract:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE KANAWHA,

CAMP ON SWEET, Oct. 6, 1861.

In the Enquirer, of October 4, you have published certain letters, dated in Camp Defence, purporting to be written by officers in the "Wise Legion," under my command. These persons pretend to narrate my conduct in this campaign, particularly in the late actions on the Gauley and retreat to Meadow Bluff. Their statements are calumnious falsehoods, having no shadow of truth for their foundation, but their intention, and not less their malignity, is too obvious to permit me to believe that they can be injurious, either to my own reputation or that of the army which I then commanded.

He then proposes to leave his reputation to history, and to his "living countrymen who love justice." In conclusion he demands the names of the officers who invented and published the libels against "their General," that they may be tried by the military tribunals, and punished according to the laws of the army.

To this letter the proprietors and editors of the Enquirer thus reply:

ENQUIRER OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1861.

John B. Floyd, Esq.:

Sir: Your letter of October 6th is before us. Not recognizing any authority in yourself, either individually or as commander of the army of the Kanawha, to demand the names of our correspondents, we decline to comply with your request.

TRULY, WISE & ALLEGRE.

We declined to furnish the names of our correspondents to Gen. Floyd, because of his purpose to seek his vindication through a court martial, instead of the usual mode among gentlemen. Whenever Gen. Floyd proposes a personal vindication, the names of our correspondents shall be furnished.

We shall dismiss the letter with the statement that the characters of our correspondents have never been stained by the suspicion of a crime, and that the charge of falsehood against them is much easier made than proved. They are gentlemen, the equals of Gen. Floyd, in every respect, and what they have availed in their communications we believe to be true in letter and spirit.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The committee for aiding the subsistence of the families of volunteers in the service of the United States Government respectfully and confidently appeal to the people of Louisville and Jefferson. Bullitt, Oldham, Nelson, Spencer, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, and Woodford counties.

The loyal citizens of Louisville, in a general assembly, recently advised the Mayor to appoint a committee of the citizens of Louisville to take charge of means for securing subsistence for the families of volunteers, and under that advisement this committee has been appointed and has entered upon the work of organization, in order to give efficiency to its methods of assistance. Our main reliance must be upon the use of allotment tickets, provided for in the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1861. The object of this act is to help to the families of soldiers, similar to one that has long been enjoyed by the navy.

The act of Congress provides, under certain regulations, that each soldier may obtain a portion of his pay for the support of his family, and the amount of this allotment for each company is deducted from the regular pay-roll, and the sum allotted is paid to the holders of the authorized allotment tickets. The committee of citizens, appointed by the Mayor, propose to take these tickets and raise the full amount in cash, where they can do so, of the value of the tickets, which is to be handed over to the families for whose benefit the allotment is made. We propose to do this in order that these families may receive, whenever the payment is due, the full amount named in the ticket, provided the volunteer himself has not intrenched upon it. And every inducement that we can urge upon the soldier, we shall press upon him to induce him to set apart as large a portion of his pay, in the allotment ticket for his family, as he can spare, so that his family may neither suffer as, nor become, objects of charity. There is no necessity for either. This committee is studiously endeavoring to avoid the creation of a large eleemosynary institution in its just and necessary measures for the protection of the families of the volunteers. The volunteer himself should feel an honest joy in knowing that his pay is contributing to the support of those who are entitled to look to him for aid, and he should have confidence that his allotment money is performing its work most thoroughly, when he knows that his fellow citizens at home are doing all in their power to make that fund as useful as possible to his family. This committee does not propose nor desire to expend any portion of this allotment money, except in cases where the family wishes it to do so. In cases where the volunteer allots a large share of his pay, it may, by prudent use, give support to his family, provided there are not too many mouths to feed.

But some time must elapse before there can be any enjoyment from the allotment system. At present we are paying the way toward it as rapidly as we possibly can. Suffering and destitution cannot wait upon any tardy movement; their demands are imperative and must at once receive the attention of the community. The members of this committee feel that they owe a special debt to sufferers of this class, but they do not conceive that this debt is any more theirs than of every family that has received and is now enjoying the benefits of the prompt volunteering that has saved and is likely to secure this region of the State from the presence of a degrading, secessionist and insolent foe. We feel that it is our duty to assist those who thus stepped forward at the call of their country to discharge the duties of patriotism, and as it is a duty from which we do not wish to shrink, we feel confident that you will not attempt to evade its demands. It would be a burning shame to permit the families of the volunteers to perish or even to suffer, while we have the means of prevention. We are well aware of the fact that the people of Louisville have been generously taxed in meeting obligations that are quite as heavy upon the contentment regions to her as upon her. Yet her people have uncomplainingly recognized and performed their duties to these obligations, and we entertain no fear but that they will continue to do so. They are not the people to permit any one to starve in their midst. And we beg leave to say to them that there is an amount of destitution and distress in some of these families that threaten serious results. We make no call upon any for aid in which we are not willing to take our part. We do not expect or intend to appeal to any to help this philanthropic and just mission forward, and stand idle ourselves. Our appeal is based upon the fact that we have cheerfully recognized our duty toward this cause, and having led the way, we feel justified in calling upon others to come on with us in the practice of this piety. We have already, in the short time that we have been engaged in these labors, met with cheerful, generous, and hearty co-operation, both from the citizens of Louisville, and some of our neighbors in Jefferson county. The work before us, however, is one of great magnitude, and our appeal must be enlarged. A smiling Providence, in the midst of civil and social disasters, has been propitious in blessings upon the stores of the husbandman. His fields have rendered abundant returns to his labors, his granaries are filled, and his winter stores are running over with abundance. While, then, we appeal to our fellow-citizens of Louisville to aid us in warding off calamity, may we not successfully appeal to the numerous counties that repose securely on the safety of Louisville, to aid us in

taking care of those whose protectors have thus far assured us of safety? We can put to immediate and excellent use everything in the way of human food. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, beans, peas, hominy, corn-meal, meal, lard, and fruits of every kind can be as usefully employed as money itself, and we beg our farming friends in Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Oldham, Henry, Shelby, Franklin and Woodford, to say nothing of others, to give us a willing ear, and helping hand in the work of justice that has been assigned us. The responses that we have already received give us assurance that this appeal will not pass unheeded. And in giving those who have volunteered the assurance that their families shall not want for bread, we give most useful aid toward the encouragement of present and future volunteering, upon which the sovereignty and safety of the Commonwealth must greatly depend.

All donations of the kind we have mentioned may be sent to the stores of Messrs. Tait & Son, west side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, where ample storage is furnished for all provisions that may be given for the aid of the families of volunteers.

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[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

CAMP M'KINSTRY, NEAR SYRACUSE, Mo.,

Tuesday Noon, October 15.

Transportation is greatly needed in every one of the five divisions of Fremont's army, and its lack is the sole thing that prevents an immediate and expeditious march southward.

The train from Sedalia reports nothing new there or at Georgetown. Those places as well as Booneville remain quiet.

Small parties of rebels are said to be foraging within sixty miles of Georgetown, but they invariably take to flight when they see any of our troops.

Letters received from Price's army state, I am informed, that ex-Governor Jackson is at present very dissipated and bordering on the eve of delirium tremens; that he often roves about the camp like a maniac.

Sterling Price, I think, I learn, that in a few days the Southern Confederacy will embrace all of Mexico, Cuba, and the greater part of South America, and that its only European rival in power will be Russia. He expresses serious apprehension respecting Missouri, but believes that the Confederacy can prosper without the border States, which are now he is reported to say, almost entirely abandoned.

The letters from Price's army, I have mentioned as recently intercepted, though they report great distress among the rebel soldiers, boast of hope, courage, and patience. The rebels declare they are able to endure present evil for future good, and say they are entirely willing to lose everything, life included, for a cause they consider sacred. Strangely deluded mortals! They seem to believe themselves martyrs and heroes in a most righteous struggle for their rights as freemen.

NIGHT DISPATCH.

CAMP M'KINSTRY, NEAR SYRACUSE, Mo.,

Tuesday Night, October 15.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

Everything is very quiet here to-night, but active preparations are making for a movement on a quarter least expected. Increased means of transportation are arriving here, and more are expected.

The secessionists seem to have no designs, for the present, on any point in this section of the State. Georgetown, Booneville, and Sedalia, remain quiet.

It is thought a number of spies have been in this neighborhood recently, anxious to learn the intentions and probable course of Fremont's army. No evidence could be adduced to prove the parties spies, but those suspected are said to have been purposely misled, and to have gone to various quarters of the State with their mis-information, believing it strictly true.

I have some interesting intelligence, but am prevented from sending it by fear of betraying the rebels thereby.

REBEL INGRATITUDE.—We hope the following case of ingratitude has few parallels:

A soldier called, wet, weary, and hungry, at the farm house of Henry Hernolt, a farmer in Fairfax county, Va., and asked to be sheltered from the storm. It was a few days after the Bull Run affair. The farmer took him in. The soldier said he belonged to the Union army, and showed the Union army uniform to corroborate his statement. The farmer fed and warmed him, and offered him his parlor, where he could more securely conceal him, in case his house might be visited by the rebels. After receiving the farmer's hospitality, the soldier said he would go to the barn, where he could better conceal himself from the rebels. From there he disappeared, and not long after the farmer was arrested and carried to Manassas Gap, where the soldier, who proved to be a spy, appeared before him, and, at a mock trial, swore to a tissue of falsehoods. He was the cause of the old man's arrest and ruin. After being detained several weeks, the farmer was sent to Richmond and incarcerated in the common jail a filthy hole. He was released a few days ago, and reached Washington Saturday night.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier says that a gentleman arrived in that town last week, from Columbia, Mississippi, who believed until he reached the loyal States that Congress was in session at Chicago. The belief that it is doing business, and that all the archives of the Government have been removed there, is universal in the South. He was greatly astonished to learn that Congress had been in session lately "at the old stand" in Washington.

The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.

## Secession Horrors Described by Andrew Johnson.

In his recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, Andrew Johnson thus describes the horrors of Secession in Tennessee:

"While yet beseeching them to act upon their own doctrine, and let us alone, the planks of their cavalry were indenting our plains, and the tramp of their troops was about our homes! And yet there were those who set up the puling cry, 'Let there be no coercion!' What! a Secessionist declaring against coercion! Why, God bless you, friends, they never got anything except by coercion. They coerced Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia out of the Union. They attempted it in Maryland—the Government stopped it; they are now attempting it in Kentucky, and there the People will stop it! Their whole career has been one of coercion, of outrage, insult, blasphemy, and crime. Detachments of their myrmidons, who were sent, as they said, 'to protect us from the despotism of Abe Lincoln' (?), would pass through our county, in Tennessee, on the railroad.

"As they went they saw the flag of our country, the glorious old Stars and Stripes, floating from the gable of a humble school-house, where the little boys had placed it as an emblem of their pure and dawning love for the Union. What did these miscreants do? They stopped their train, and with bootings and ribaldry, with menaces and exhortations and blasphemy, they tore it from the children, and trampled it in the mire! They would enter private houses, and under the pretense of seeking for ammunition, would rummage drawers and desks, robbing the family of the money, and the females of their jewels and heirlooms. They would order their meals and their lodging in tones of insolence and in terms of insult. They would feed their horses with wastefulness, and scatter the food recklessly on the ground. And after eating to the fill of their insatiable appetites, and rioting and rummaging, they would mount, and with oaths and obscenity, would tell the family to charge it all to Jeff Davis. And this, my friends, is Secession!

"They came into my own county; they called at my house. Some of their number came forward and demanded of my family whether I was at home, saying that, if I was, they had come to take me, and hang me! Pleasant intelligence this for gentlemen! To communicate to wife and daughters! But my daughter, indignant at their conduct, said, 'No; my father is not at home; he is absent in another county, where he is making a speech for the Union; and this, I presume, you know, or your cowardly crew would not have dared to show themselves at this house.' They then sullenly withdrew. As they passed on through the neighborhood, they came upon the house of a Union family; the husband was not at home, but his wife, a stout-hearted woman, had her Union flag at the gate post. They insolently commanded her to remove it; she would not; they attempted to seize it, and she seized it; they struggled for it, but she kept her flag. They then went into the woods, cut a hickory wither, and returning scourged her person with it.

"This, my friends, is Secession, and these are the men you are to 'compromise' with. Some of these same demons, five of them, sends in human shape, stopped at the house of a man named Markham, who, seeing them approach, and fearing insult and outrage to himself if he remained, and thinking that they would not be so likely to provoke a quarrel with the family if he were not present, took his rifle from its resting place, and retired unobserved by them into a little thicket hard by the house, in order to be at hand in case they offered any abuse to his family. He had an amiable wife and two daughters, the youngest about twelve years of age, and the other just blossoming into womanhood, about sixteen, as beautiful as the morning and as pure as the dewdrop. The Secessionists entered and insolently demanded dinner for themselves and feed for their horses. The wife told them there was the crib and the fodder, and they would give them their dinner. They took the hay and the corn and scattered it about the ground, and ordered the ladies to hasten their dinner.

"In due time the meal was prepared, and soon greedily devoured. After eating their appetites at the table, they began to address rude remarks to the wife and daughters. One attempted to make love to the young lady, when her young sister, seizing the tin horn or trumpet, which is kept in almost all rural households to make a summons to dinner or sound an alarm to the neighbors in case of an accident, sprang to the door and blew a blast. At this the hellish demon turned, drew a pistol from his girdle, fired his bullet through her brain, and with one wild shriek she fell in agonizing death at the feet of her screaming mother. That blast, the shot, the shriek, and scream, pierced the ear of the waiting father; he sprang from his retreat, he stood at his door—once glance revealed all, and taking deliberate aim, he sent his rifle's bullet straight through the villain's heart! The other four, alarmed at the trumpet blast, and knowing that the whole neighborhood would soon be upon them, mounted their horses and fled. The enraged father, finding them beyond his reach, turning to where the slayer of his little daughter lay, seized his ax and cut his brutal body into quarters and threw them out, as only fit for the dogs to devour!

"Such, my friends, is Secession at home. It is robbery, rapine and murder. And it is marching toward you, and will be upon you. You must arm for your own defense. I speak not to you in fables. These things occurred not in a remote country, but right over here in Tennessee. I seem even yet to hear the shriek that went up from that young and innocent heart, as it took leave of life, so wild, so clear, so agonizing, that even angels' spirits might come to listen and weep! Will you not, then, rush to the support of your Government and the rescue of your country from the reign of terror that has no parallel in the history of civilized man?"

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, four hundred and sixty miles in length, from Pittsburg to Chicago, will be sold on the 24th of this month. The several States through which the road passes have enacted laws authorizing its sale. It is said that J. Edgar Thompson, Samuel J. Tilden, J. F. D. Lister, Samuel Hanna and L. H. Meyers will become the purchasers. The lowest price for which the property can be bought is \$500,000.











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